

[Numb. 666.]
THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 9, 1758.

LONDON, December 1.

THIS Day his Majesty went, with the usual State, to the House of Peers, and opened the Session of Parliament with the following most gracious Speech from the Throne.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I would have given Me the greatest Pleasure to have acquainted you, at the Opening of this Session, that Our Success in carrying on the War had been equal to the Justice of Our Cause, and the Extent and Vigour of the Measures formed for that Purpose.

I have the firmest Confidence, that the Spirit and Bravery of this Nation, so renowned in all Times, and which have formerly surmounted so many Difficulties, are not to be abated by some Disappointments. These, I trust, by the Blessing of God, and your Zeal and Ardour, for My Honour, and the Welfare of your Country, may be removed. It is My first Resolution to apply My utmost Efforts for the Security of My Kingdoms, and for the Recovery and Protection of the Possessions and Rights of my Crown and Subjects in America, and elsewhere; as well by the strongest Exertion of Our Naval Force, as by all other Methods. Another great Object, which I have at Heart, is the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of Europe; and, in that View, to adhere to, and encourage My Allies.

For this Cause, I shall decline no Inconveniences; and, in this Cause, I earnestly desire your hearty Concurrence, and vigorous Assistance. The late signal Success in Germany has given a happy Turn to Affairs, which it is incumbent upon Us to improve; and in this critical Conjunction, the Eyes of all Europe are upon you. In particular, I must recommend it to you, that My Good Brother and Ally, the King of Prussia, may be supported in such a Manner as His Magnanimity and active Zeal for the Common Cause deserve.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It gives Me the utmost Concern, that the large Supplies, which you have already granted for carrying on the War, have not produced all the good Effects We had Reason to hope for. But I have to great a Reliance on your Wisdom, as not to doubt of your Perseverance. I only desire such Supplies as shall be necessary for the Public Service; and, to that End, have ordered the proper Estimates to be laid before you. You may depend upon it, that the best and most faithful Economy shall be used.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have had such ample Experience of the Loyalty and good Affections of My faithful Subjects towards Me, My Family, and Government, in all Circumstances, that I am confident they are not to be shaken. But I cannot avoid taking Notice of that Spirit of Disorder, which has shewn itself amongst the common People, in some Parts of the Kingdom. Let Me recommend to you to do your Part in discouraging and suppressing such Abuses, and for maintaining the Laws, and lawful Authority. If any Thing shall be found wanting to explain or enforce what may have been misunderstood, or misrepresented, I am persuaded it will not escape your Attention.

Nothing can be so conducive to the Defence of all that is dear to Us, as well as for reducing Our Enemies to Reason, as Union and Harmony amongst Ourselves.

The Humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return

Your Majesty Our humble Thanks for Your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

The Concern which You are pleased to express for the Disappointments that have unhappily attended some of the Measures, formed by Your Majesty this Year, for carrying on the just War in which we are engaged, is a fresh Mark of Your paternal Regard for the Welfare of Your People, and for the Glory of this Kingdom.

The Testimony which Your Majesty has, at the same Time, given to the Spirit and Bravery of this Nation, and to the ardent Zeal of Your Parliament to retrieve these Misfortunes, is a Proof of the Justice done by Your Royal Mind to Our Principles and Sentiments, and the greatest Encouragement to persevere in them.

Affected therefore, as We are, with these Events, We are not discouraged; but We sincerely promise Your Majesty Our hearty Concurrence, and most vigorous Assistance, in accomplishing, under the Protection of the Divine Providence, Your wise and gracious Intentions for Our Defence and Safety at Home, and for recovering and securing the Rights and Possessions of Your Crown and Subjects in America, and elsewhere; particularly by the utmost Exertion of that essential Part of Our Strength, Your Naval Force.

The Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of Europe, are Objects never to be forgotten by Us. Of this pure Religion, and these invaluable Liberties, Great Britain has in all Times been a principal Bulwark; and cannot fail to continue so, under Your Majesty's auspicious Reign.

As the late signal Success in Germany fills Us with unfeigned Joy, so it animates Our Hopes to see this glorious Cause revive: And We do, with equal Thankfulness and Satisfaction, acknowledge Your Majesty's generous Declaration, that, for the Sake of it, You will decline no Inconveniences.

To defend Your Majesty against all Your Enemies, to support Your Honour and real Interests, and to strengthen Your Hands, are Our indispensable Duty. It shall also be Our Endeavour to improve this Success to the most useful Purposes, and to exert Ourselves in supporting Your good Ally the King of Prussia, whose Magnanimity and unexampled Firmness are so evident to all the World, and of such great Utility to the common Cause.

We have seen with the utmost Abhorrence that Spirit of Disorder and Riot, which has shewn itself of late amongst the common People. We are sensible that it is inconsistent with all Government, and necessary to be reformed and suppressed. Nothing shall be wanting on our Part, for this salutary Purpose; and to enforce and add Strength to the Laws, and lawful Authority, on which the Liberty and Property of the Meanest, as well as of the Chief, of Your Subjects depend.

Your Majesty's kind Admonition, of the Necessity of Union and Harmony amongst Ourselves, is highly worthy the Common Father of Your People. We will always have it before our Eyes. And We give Your Majesty the strongest Assurances, that Our Loyalty and good Affections to Your Majesty, and Your Royal Family, of which We have on all Occasions given real Proofs, are never to be shaken or diminished. The Preservation of Your Sacred Person, the Stability of Your Government, and the Continuance of the Protestant Succession in Your illustrious House, will ever be most dear to Us, and essential to the Happiness of all Your People.

The Humble Address of the House of Commons to the KING.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, return Your Majesty Our

humble Thanks for Your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

We beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, that this House sees, with the deepest Concern, the Success of Your Majesty's Arms to unequal to the Justice of Your Cause, and to the Extent and Vigour of the Measures formed for that Purpose.

Your faithful Commons firmly rely, that, as Your Majesty in Your Royal Justice has endeavoured to trace the Causes of past Disappointments, Your Majesty will also in Your high Wisdom open better Hopes of future Prosperities, by invigorating our Enterprizes, and animating the Attempts of the British Arms: And in this Confidence, they will cheerfully support Your Majesty in the utmost Efforts for the Security of Your Kingdoms, and for the Recovery and Protection of the Possessions and Rights of Your Crown and Subjects in America, and elsewhere; as well by the strongest Exertion of Your Majesty's Naval Force, as by all other adequate Methods.

Permit us to assure Your Majesty, that Your faithful Commons, excited by Zeal for the Protestant Cause, and the Liberties of Europe, do, with the most unfeigned Joy, humbly offer their Congratulations to Your Majesty on the late signal Success in Germany; and that they will vigorously and effectually enable Your Majesty to improve the happy Turn of Affairs there, and, in particular, to support Your good Ally the King of Prussia, in such a Manner, as the Magnanimity and unexampled Efforts of that great Prince, in Defence of the religious and civil Liberties of Europe, deserve and require.

We should be wanting to Ourselves, and to those We represent, not to acknowledge, with all dutiful Gratitude, Your Majesty's paternal and seasonable Care for the interior Tranquillity and Safety of Your Subjects, in having been graciously pleased to recommend to Us to do our Part for maintaining the Laws, and lawful Authority, against that Spirit of Disorder which has shewn itself amongst the lower People in some Parts of the Kingdom; and We will not fail, in due Time, to take into our most serious Consideration the properest Methods for discouraging and suppressing such Abuses, and for preventing the Causes of the like Mischiefs hereafter.

HANOVER, November 15.

WE have as yet received no other Account of the Action of the 5th, than what is contained in a Letter written from Göttingen on the 10th Instant, to a Gentleman of this City, which is as follows: "You are very happy, Sir, to be at your Residence at Hanover; while we are quite otherwise here.

"The Army of the Empire is just now routed, and that which was under the Orders of the Prince de Soubise has shared the same Fate. All they were able to do was to save their Military Chest, and the heavy Baggage of the Generals, which are safely arrived here under the Escort of 300 Horse, and 1500 Foot, the unhappy Remains of 12 Regiments that have been hewn in Pieces, and from which they were detached a little before the Action. The French acknowledge that 4 Brigades of the Prince de Soubise's Army were killed in the Field. The Troops of the Circles, who could not stand the hot Fire of the Prussians, broke, and fell back upon the French, and greatly contributed to their Defeat. It is said, that soon after the Battle the Prussian Army was stronger by 2000 Men than before it. Mr. — just now tells me, that we shall soon have the Prince de Soubise here in Person. In short, every Thing here is in the utmost Confusion. Our Houses, not excepting those of the Magistrates and Professors, are full of the Runaways."

Berlin,

Berlin, October 11. General Haddick has entered Brandenburg with a Corps of 15 or 16,000 Austrians, and Yesterday Afternoon arrived before this City, of which he demanded a Contribution of 600,000 Crowns, but contented himself with 210,000. While this was negotiating, the Suburbs, Copenick, and Strahlace, were pillaged, and the Privy Counsellor Stefs, whom they found in his Garden, so ill used, that he died this Morning. After this Expedition, the Austrians retired with the utmost Haste, and Prince Maurice of Anhalt Dessau's Vanguard entered here the same Evening.

Berlin, October 18. A Detachment sent by the Prince of Anhalt Dessau in Pursuit of General Haddick, came up with his Corps, attacked it, and recovered a considerable Part of the Contributions they had carried from hence a few Hours ago.

Berlin, October 23. After having provided for the Defence of this City, the King marched with the Body of Troops under his Command to Jüterbock, on the Frontier of the Lower Lusatia, where his Majesty is at Hand to cover Brandenburg, and preserve the Communication with Silesia. His Majesty has judged it expedient that the Queen and the Royal Family should remove to Magdebourg, whither the Office for Foreign Affairs is likewise to be transferred; and accordingly they set out this Day: The Chamber of Finances, and College of Justice, remain here, with a Garrison sufficient to defend the City, in Case of a new Visit.

L O N D O N.

October 20. The London Chronicle says, that Saturday his Royal Highness the Duke resigned all his Commissions in the Army.

It is said that very large Remittances have been sent to a great Protestant Prince in Germany.

The Jersey and Lyme Men of War have taken and carried into Leghorn Four rich French Ships.

It is reported that his Prussian Majesty has declared, that whatever Damage his Subjects may suffer from the French, the Saxons, to whose Assistance the French pretend to have marched into Germany, shall make good.

October 22. It is very certain, that a great Personage has lately declared, that he is determined never more to draw his Sword, unless the Defence of these Kingdoms, and of his C---, should render it necessary.

A Schooner Privateer of 6 Carriage Guns, and 54 Men, is taken by the Isis Man of War.

October 25. Two 74 Gun Ships are failed from Rochefort to meet the Fleet, consisting of 28 Merchantmen, that are failed from St. Domingo.

Fifteen Ships of the Line are ready to put to Sea from Brest, with the first fair Wind.

On Tuesday Night were taken up at a Public House in St. Catharine's by a King's Messenger, assisted by Mr. Bland the Surveyor, Two French Engineers, supposed to be Spies: Upon searching of them, in the Lining of their Coats, were found Draughts of several of our Harbours and Rivers, Plans of some of our Fortifications on the Sea Coasts, finely executed, with the Number of Guns, and Weight of Metal, in each fortified Place, a Book in Manuscript, with their Remarks on the above; a Scheme for landing of Troops where most practicable; the Names of all our Men of War which went on the last Expedition, with their Number of Guns, Men, and Land Forces. They were pinioned, and carried off in a Coach for Examination. They have been Eight Months in England, and speak good English. It is said they had completed their Design, and were going for Holland.

It is said that his Royal Highness Prince Edward will soon be appointed Colonel of a Regiment of Foot.

October 29. It is said that Application has been made to persuade a certain great Person to resume the Posts he has resigned, but hitherto to no Purpose.

There are 1500 Soldiers on board of Admiral Hawke's Fleet, who are to act as Marines.

November 1. On Sunday died at his Seat, at Nacton, in Suffolk, Edward Vernon, Esq; Member of Parliament for Ipswich, and a few Years since Vice-Admiral of the Blue, when he so greatly distinguished himself by taking Porto-Bello, &c.

We are assured, that a public and general Enquiry into the Conduct of the late Expedition, has been applied for by the Commander in Chief of the Land Forces employed upon that Service.

'Tis reported, that a certain great Personage will soon be created Lord High Admiral.

November 5. Yesterday at the Court of Common-Council at Guildhall, a Motion was made to

address his Majesty on the Miscarriage of the late Expedition to the Coast of France; and, after some Debate, the Lord Mayor was asked by a Member of the Court, If any Information had been given to his Lordship of an Enquiry being intended to be made touching the said Miscarriage: In Answer whereunto his Lordship informed the Court,

"That on Monday Evening, October 31, 1757, William Blair, Esq; (one of the Clerks of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council) came to the Mansion-House, and acquainted him, that he waited on the Lord Mayor to let him know his Majesty had given proper Directions for an Enquiry to be forthwith made into the Behaviour of the Commanding Officers in the late Expedition against France, and the Cause of the Miscarriage of the said Expedition, and that such Enquiry would be carried on and prosecuted with the utmost Expedition and Vigour; or to that Effect."

Whereupon, after some short Debate, the Motion was withdrawn.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 8. The following Eight Ships, with Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, and Commodore Holmes, are arrived at Spithead and Portsmouth, from America, viz. the Invincible, Grafton, Devonshire, Captain, Nassau, Sunderland, Windsor, and Eagle.

Nov. 8. His Majesty's Ship Garland, and Jamaica Frigate, are arrived in the Downs from Virginia and Maryland, with 26 Sail of Ships under their Convoy.

Yesterday the Enquiry concerning the late Expedition began before a Board of General Officers, at the Horse-Guards, Whitehall.

We hear that a Guard is now set over a certain Officer in his own House, under the Command of a Captain.

Orders have been issuing some Days, for keeping in Town several Officers employed in the late Expedition, in order to attend the Judge Advocate of the Army, upon Notice given for that Purpose.

Advices from Toulon (in the Brussels Gazette) say, that they have upwards of Three Thousand Hands employed in building new Men of War and Frigates; the smallest of the former are to mount Sixty Guns, and the smallest of the Frigates Thirty-four Guns. They add, that a Body of 26 or 30,000 Men is assembled in Provence.

A few Days since, Four more Spies, Natives of Ireland, who acted in Concert with the Two taken a few Days before, were apprehended at Portsmouth, by Means of an Exileman, who, by Direction of the Government, had insinuated himself into their Confidence, and was made privy to their Designs. They had effected all their Purposes, such as taking Plans of our fortified Towns, and the most convenient Places for landing Men, &c. and had hired a Dutch Trader to carry them to Holland, and had fixed a Time for their Departure.

Nov. 9. A French Snow from St. Domingo, is taken by the Garland Man of War, and brought into the Downs.

A Privateer of 14 Carriage Guns, belonging to Dunkirk, was taken the 4th Instant by the Black Prince Privateer, Capt. Creighton, in Company with the Medway and Unicorn Men of War.

Nov. 12. The Victory Privateer, of London, has taken a French Privateer in the Bay of Biscay, of 20 Guns, and 220 Men, and retaken a West-Indianman, called the Buchanan.

Thursday Morning an Express arrived from Fal-mouth, with Advice, that the Defiance Privateer, lately commanded by Capt. Dyer, but now by his First Lieutenant, had taken and brought in there, after an obstinate Engagement, a French Privateer, called the Provost of Paris, of 24 Nine Pounders, and 325 Men. The Defiance had 22 Six Pounders, and 200 Men. The Engagement lasted Six Hours, wherein the Defiance had 11 Men killed, and 21 wounded. The Frenchman had 70 Men killed and wounded. This is the 22d Prize taken by the Defiance this War, Four of which are Privateers.

Nov. 15. A Letter from on board the Britannia Privateer, dated at Sea, October 30, says, "In Company with another Ship, we have taken Three very rich Prizes, and sent them into Gibraltar."

We hear that the Transports from North-America are all arrived except Three, which are supposed to be lost.

On Saturday Admiral Knowles and Admiral Broderick arrived in Town from Portsmouth, to attend the Enquiry on the secret Expedition.

We hear an Express was dispatched on Sunday

Morning to Portsmouth, to order some more Ships of the Line to sail to join Admiral Hawke, as it is probable he may fall in with the French Fleet, on its Return from Louisbourg.

Nov. 16. Last Week a large Quantity of Gunpowder was shipped for Virginia.

We are informed that the Sloops employed by Admiral Hawke to take the Soundings on the French Coast found Thirteen to Fifteen Fathom Water in Places, where, according to the magnificent Collection of Sea Charts lately published at Paris, under the Title of *Le Neptune*, they were to expect only Four or Five. Such Art do the French use to keep other Nations ignorant of their Coasts.

Nov. 17. A Draught is ordered to be made of several Hundred Men for America, out of the Regiments in Great-Britain.

In a few Days it is thought a strong Squadron will sail from Spithead, there now being upwards of 20 Sail there, and the Workmen in the Yards are ordered to dispatch all the Ships for Sea as soon as possible.

We hear that Francis Blake Delaval, Esq; Member for Andover in Hants, is appointed Governor of New-York.

Nov. 15. On Saturday the Board of Enquiry met, and the Journals were produced, as also the Minutes of a Council of War, but the latter not being authenticated, they were disallowed. Then General M--- read his Defence; and the Board adjourned to Yesterday, when it opened about Twelve o'Clock, with General Cornwallis's reading his Defence; and Admiral B--- was examined in regard to a Letter he wrote Admiral H--- which he shewed to the General before he sent it; whereby it appeared to be his Opinion, that he might have landed the first Embarkation before Break of Day, and returned to the Ship. Then the Duke of M--- as President, asked several Questions of the General, which, with their respective Answers, were wrote down. Then Col. Wentworth was called in, by Request of the General, and examined as to his Opinion about landing, and what he had heard relating to the Attack of Fort Mifflin, which was intended for a Place of Retreat, in Case they did not succeed, which was, that the Men might land near Chantellillon, there being only a Battery of six Guns that he could discover; but then there were many Sand-Hills, that so small a Force as 1000 Foot, and 2 or 300 Horse, might prevent their landing; and as to Cape Mifflin, it might be carried by Storm, Capt. Cornish offered to batter it with his Ship; that the Fort, to the best of his Knowledge, was a weak one, having only one Platform, of 24 Embrasures, next the Water Side, as he could discern by the Help of Glasses; and that as it was on a Peninsula, the Forces might have attacked it on both Sides at the same Time that the Ships lay before it; and that he proposed a Feint towards Rochelle, and the Isle of Rhee, during this Attack and Landing. He being dismissed, was desired to attend in the next Room; and the President proceeded in examining the General.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, dated Nov. 16.

"The Privateer sent in Yesterday by the Antelope, belonged to Bayonne, was called the Moras, and mounted 22 Carriage, and 12 Swivel Guns, and 245 Men. She had taken 8 Prizes, fought the Antelope an Hour and Half, lost her Mizzen-Mast and all her Rigging in the Engagement, and had 32 Men killed, and 20 wounded.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 16. On the 2d of this Month, Captain Lockhart in his Majesty's Ship Tartar, of 28 Guns, and 200 Men, after a Chase of near 30 Hours, and an Engagement of 5 Hours, took the Melampe, a French Privateer of Bayonne, of 700 Tons, 36 Guns, 320 Men. The Tartar, when she first began the Chase, was in Company of several of the King's Ships, but during her Engagement, and when the Privateer struck, she was hardly in Sight of them from their Mast-Heads. During the Chase, Capt. Lockhart retook a Prize belonging to the Privateer, called the Princess-Amelia, bound to Halifax, with Provisions. And on the 29th of last Month took another Privateer, called the Countess Gramont, of 18 Guns, and 155 Men.

The Tartar has taken 10 Privateers, and Prisoners to the Number of 1988. The Melampe is 116 Feet long upon her Keel, her extreme Breadth 33 Feet, and is but Two Months old.

The Dorset Privateer of Pool, Capt. Penny, of 20 Guns, was sunk by a French Frigate of 36 Guns in the Bay of Biscay, after an Engagement of 3 Hours, in which the Dorset had 40 Men killed and wounded; the Remainder of the Crew, except

Ships as it Fleet, Gun- and by the whom agnied at were to the their de of f the andron wards foon mem- gury e the not and ened allis' was miral before nion, ation Ship. talked with Then of the about to the for a eed, Chan- Guns many Foot, ding; d by his now- form, is he at as at- ed a du- mail- and. eral. 16. An- the vival ices, her aged. this Ship hance ours, me, rter, any En- was ad. rine defi- And per, and Pri- is 36 of led ex- cept

cept 6, were taken up by the Frigate, which is since taken by the Tartar, Capt. Lockhart, and brought into Portsmouth by the Essex Man of War.

Nov. 10. It is said that a Court-Martial will be held in a few Days, in Relation to some Transactions in the West-Indies.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 17.

"There are two large Ships at St. Helen's, one of which is said to be a French Man of War, of at least 50 Guns: Both seem to be disabled.

"At Spithead, 18 Men of War."

The Board of Enquiry sat on Monday till Four o'Clock, when A. K. was heard, who affirmed, that the Bomb Vessels could not come nearer than three Miles off the Fort Fouras, and that the small Vessel, in which he went to reconnoitre the Fort, was a-ground five Times in the Hour; and he said he knew, that if the Mortar had had all the Powder requisite, it would not throw the Shell above two Miles three Quarters; therefore he could not come within Reach to destroy that Fort by Sea. After this the Board adjourn'd till Tuesday; when they opened, and again asked A. K. several interesting Questions; and after him C. C. was examined, and answered the several Questions put to him with great Judgment, in a very distinct and clear Manner, and said, "That he was fully confirmed in the Opinion which he had given in to the C. before he went on the Expedition, for which he was obliged to trust and depend on his Memory, having destroyed his Papers of the Observations he had made before he left Rochefort, for Fear of being taken up for a Spy by the Engineer, Commandant, and a Fisherman he took at the Isle of Aix, all of whom he was very particular with." He drew with his Pencil, before the Engineer, that Part of Rochefort which was the weakest when he was there, and the Engineer confirmed that there had been no Addition or Alteration since; and that the dry Ditch could not be overflowed by Reason of the Unequalness of the Ground; and that the Pilot on board the Magnanime offered to pilot them into the River Charante as a Thing very practicable.

Some Instructions given by Sir J. L. having been read on Monday by the G. the Hon. Board this Day received a Message from Sir J. L. by a Colonel of the Guards, that those Instructions were not given as Commands, but as Advice, from the Experience and Knowledge he had gained by long Service; to which the G. is also concurred. About Three o'Clock the Enquiry came to a Conclusion; when Lord G. S. made a short Speech to the G. and concluded, that the most disagreeable Thing next to being tried himself, was that of being appointed to sit on an Enquiry of those Gentlemen whose Courage and Fidelity had been so often tried; after which Sir J. M. thanked the Board for their Candour and Indulgence, and concluded with the following Speech.

"I am conscious of having done my utmost, to the best of my Judgment, for his Majesty's Service, in the Conduct of this Expedition, and I have submitted myself voluntarily and readily to this Examination. I desire no Favour or Partiality, and I know I shall have the most exact Justice, in the Report this Honourable Board will make.

"I apprehend that an Enquiry into the whole Conduct of an Expedition, without any Accusation formed, or any Charge laid, is a Proceeding not quite common; and however free from Guilt a Man may feel himself, there are few who can stand to strict Examination.

"There is nothing but the high Opinion I have of both the Justice and Candour of this Board, could make me easy in such a Situation.

"I therefore hope you will be indulgent to my Errors, but I desire no Mercy for Guilt, or known Disobedience; and with these Sentiments, I submit myself to the Court."

In the Course of the Enquiry, among several other Papers produced before the Board, the following List is said to have been given in of the Number of the French Forces, and where stationed:

- 119,000 in Germany.
- 25,000 in America and their Islands.
- 4,000 in the East-Indies.
- 10,000 on the Sea Coast of France, from St. Vallery to Bayonne, being an Extent of 400 Miles.
- 29,000 in the Garrisons and interior Parts of France next the Empire, and from Calais down to Provence.

187,000

On the G. ———'s doubting the Authority of this List, and from whence it could be received; he was answered, from our Spies in France; and that he, with the Admirals H. and K. was present at a private C. ——— with both the S. ——— at Lord H. ———'s House before he went out; and then he knew and was informed of this and several other Particulars, relative to the Hopes for Success of the Expedition they were going on.

The Recovery Privateer of Bristol, Captain Hutchinson, formerly called the Victor, is lost in Bristol Channel, and the Captain and 73 Men drowned.

Yesterday the Right Hon. Lord Duplin was appointed first Lord of Trade and Plantations.

There are now between 20 and 30 Sail of Men of War at Spithead; yet they continue to press, and the Workmen in the Yards are ordered to work double Tides at this Season, which is reckoned very remarkable.

A brave and truly British Sea Captain, a few Days since, told Two of his Midshipmen, who had signalized themselves in a late Engagement with Two Frigates of great Force, which proved the hottest Action since the Commencement of the War, *That they had both behaved so equally gallant, he was at a Loss which to prefer to a Lieutenancy.* Upon which he proposed their drawing Lots for it, assuring them, that the other should be recommended by him in the strongest Manner to the Admiralty. We mention this to the Honour of the brave Capt. Gilchrist, as an Example worthy of Imitation for the Encouragement of real Merit.

An exact Translation of his Prussian Majesty's Letter to the Queen, by Capt. Schulemberg, dated Nov. 5, 1757.

"I have gained a complete Victory over the French and Imperial Army, and am possessed of 50 Pieces of Cannon, besides many Standards and Colours. Count de Revel, Col. of the Regiment of Poitou, Brigadier and Aid-Major, General of the French Army, besides some Major-Generals, Staff, and other Officers, and a great Number of Soldiers, are Prisoners. Providence has vouchsafed this Mark of it's Protection to my righteous Cause. The Enemy's Army consisted of 50,000, mine was but about 20,000 strong. To-morrow we shall move towards the Unstrut. My Brother Henry and Major-General Seidlitz are slightly wounded, but Major-General Meincze is, as I am informed, among the Number of the Slain. I reckon that my Loss, at the Out-side, does not exceed 400 Men. Let Te Deum be sung for this Victory at Berlin, Magdebourg and Stettin, accompanied with the usual Salutes of Artillery and Small-Arms."

It is positively asserted, that the Day before the late Engagement, his Prussian Majesty received a Message from the Duke de Richelieu, acquainting him, that he expected to hear in a few Days, of his Majesty and his Officers being Prisoners at Leipfick; to which his Majesty returned for Answer, that he should soon be at Hanover, where he would have no Prisoner but him.

We are assured, the King of Prussia has provided besides 60,000 great Cloth Coats, 60,000 Pair of Woollen Stockings, which will resist Frost and Snow, and 60,000 Pair of Leather Garters for his Army, being resolved to follow the French during the whole Winter.

Nov. 29. They write from Amsterdam, that Marshal Richelieu having been acquainted that the Hanoverians and Hessians were assembling with their Artillery and Baggage, sent them Word, that if they did not desist, he would lay waste the whole Country; upon which the Hanoverians dispatched an Express to the King of Prussia, who returned for Answer to Marshal Richelieu, that upon the first Advice of his beginning to put his Threats in Execution, which were contrary to the Rules of War, he would hang up every French Prisoner he at present had, and all those he hereafter might have, without Distinction.

It is observed that the Hanoverians and Hessians are assembled, and have a large Train of Artillery, and every Thing necessary, as if going to begin a Campaign. This has certainly put the French into a very great Alarm, and several Expresses have been sent to Versailles, for Orders how to proceed in this critical Affair; in the mean while Marshal Richelieu is assembling his Army, and making ready for whatever may be the Instructions he shall receive.

The above News is confirmed by Major Grant, with this Addition, that the combined Army are 40,000 Men, and that the King of Prussia has already named Prince Ferdinand of Bevern to command them.

The Phoenix Privateer of Jersey, has taken a new French Frigate, going from Dunkirk to Brest,

with only 4 Guns mounted, but Ports for 16, and only 46 Men. She came out in Company with 3 more, 1 of which mounted 18 Guns, which over-set, and all the Crew perished. The above Privateer has also retaken a Snow from Virginia, with 420 Hogheads of Tobacco, and carried her into Jersey.

It is reported that the Algerines have declared War against the French, and that they have taken 18 Sail of their Merchant Ships.

The Hussar and Shannon, two of our new built Fir Ships of 28 Guns each, have fell in with two French Frigates in the Bay of Biscay, sunk one of them, and took the other.

We hear that the Ships that have been built for his Majesty's Service of Fir, are so much approved of on Account of their swift sailing, that it is proposed for the future, to have all the Packets built of that Timber.

We hear the Ship sunk in the Engagement with the Hussar, proves to be a 46 Gun Ship.

Whitehall, Dec. 3. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Sir Robert Rich, Bart. the Right Hon. Richard Lord Viscount Molesworth, and the Right Hon. Sir John Ligonier, to be Field Marshals of all and singular his Majesty's Forces.

December 5. Admiral Hawke is cruising in the Bay with 18 Sail of the Line.

NEW-YORK, January 24.

Capt. Nufum, in 42 Days from Teneriffe, arrived here on Wednesday last: He informs, That while he was there, a Gentleman informed him, That the Island of Fyall, one of the Western Islands, had been separated by an Earthquake, inasmuch that the Cavity would admit a 20 Gun Ship; that Numbers of the Inhabitants perished by the Concussion; and that a great many Vintages were consequently overthrown.

ANNAPOLIS, February 9.

Monday last the General Assembly of this Province, were to have met here; but the Weather proving very bad, a sufficient Number of Representatives to compose a Lower House could not come to Town; and his Excellency Prorogued them to next Day, and so (for the same Reason) from Day to Day, to this Day: There being now not quite a sufficient Number, they will be Prorogued till To-morrow.

Last Night the Dwelling-House of Col. Young, on the North Side of Severn, very narrowly escap'd being Burnt to the Ground, and part of the Family in it; by Reason of a Discharging Piece over the Arch of one of the Chimneys, which had taken Fire, and communicated itself to the Waincoat, and set it on Fire; but being Discover'd before it got to too great a Head, it was Extinguished without much Damage.

It is said, a Gentleman of Hampton, has received a Letter from London, acquainting him, that all our Fleet (which sailed under Convoy of the Garland) were arrived, except One.

TO BE SOLD,
By the SUBSCRIBER near Severn-Ferry, in ANNAPOLIS,

CHOICE SINGLE and DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR, RICE, SHIP BREAD, and fine old CANE SPIRIT, by Wholesale or Retail; as likewise BUTTER by the Firkin.

JOHN CLAPHAM.

Baltimore County, January 23, 1758.
STOLEN out of the Reverend Mr. Thomas Craddock's Stable, on Thursday Night the 19th Instant, a large Bay Gelding, belonging to the Subscriber, he paces and trots, is about 14 Hands and a half high, shod all round, has a hanging Mane and Sprig Tail, he has a particular Way in tossing his Head in Travelling, and apt to get loose if tied carelessly. The Thief took an old Curb Bridle and a small Saddle, belonging to a Son of Mr. David Arnold's.

Whoever brings home the Horse, Saddle and Bridle, shall have a Pistole Reward; and if the Thief is detected, and put in Goal, Two Pistoles, paid by

W. YOUNG.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, on Wednesday the First Day of March next, at the House of the Subscriber, near South-River Church,

A CHOICE Parcel of COUNTRY-BORN SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women and Children, for Sterling or Paper Cash: Also a Parcel of Horses, Mares, Cattle, and other Stock, and some Household Furniture.

ANNE CHAMBERS.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good SAILING BOAT, a prime Sailer, about 21 Feet Keel, 6 and 3 Beam, and 3 in the Hold; her Frame Mulberry; has a middling good Suit of Stils, Anchor and Cable, with other Materials, &c. &c. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

January 28, 1758.

WHEREAS Elizabeth, the Wife of the Subscriber, hath, in Violation of the Institution of Matrimony between us, without any just Cause, of her own accord, Elop'd from me, and taken from me about Ten Pounds in Cash, 1 new Shirt, 1 silver Table Spoon, a new Callico Counterpane, 1 Pair of new Sheets, a Gold Ring, and Keys, and some China. This is therefore to forewarn any Person or Persons whatever, from trusting her on my Account, for that I will not pay any Debts she Contracts. C. HOMEWOOD.

THERE is at the Plantation of Cephas Child, in Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a Bright Bay Mare, about Twelve Hands high, is Hand-dock'd, has no Brand, and is about Three Years old.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THIS is once more to give Notice to all those indebted to Charles Carroll, Esq; who had not settled with him before his Departure from this Province, nor since with the Subscriber, that unless they discharge their Bonds (or at least the Interest) Notes of Hand, and proved Accounts, by the First Day of March next, Actions will certainly be brought against them. R. CROXALL, Attorney in Fact.

THERE is in the Possession of Joseph Johnson, in Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a small Iron Grey Mare, has a Blaze in her Face, neither branded nor dock'd, and is about Four Years old.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER in ANNAPOLIS,

BEST BOLTED FLOUR, in Barrels, at 12/6 per Hundred; and good WEST-INDIA RUM, by Retail. JOHN RAITT.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. Robert Swan, now gone for Great-Britain, either on the STORE or TAN-YARD ACCOUNT, are desired to come and pay their respective Balances to the Subscriber; and those whose Accounts have been long open, he expects they will come and settle them by Bond or Note, or may be assured Suits will be immediately brought against them.

The TANNING BUSINESS will still be carried on as usual, until the Tan-Yard is sold, as lately advertised. For Terms of Sale, apply to the Subscriber.

Also to be Sold, a small SLOOP of 8 or 900 Bushels of Grain Burthen, in good Repair, and well found; fine GREEN and HYSON TEAS, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAL LEATHER at 1/4d. per Pound by the Hide, and Allowance made for larger Quantities; likewise about 600 Bushels of old CORN. ROBERT COUDEN.

PURSUANT to an Act of Assembly of this Province, directing the Administratrix of Talbot Riffman, deceased, to dispose of Two LOTS of GROUND, in the Town of Joppa, on which is erected a SPACIOUS BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, KITCHEN, GARDEN, and sundry OUT-HOUSES, in very good Repair: These are to give Notice, That the Subscriber proposes to dispose of the said LOTS and HOUSES, in the Town of Joppa, in Baltimore County, to the highest Bidder, on Wednesday the Second Day of March Court next, at the Court-House in the said Town of Joppa, for the Purposes in the said Act mentioned. SUSANNA RISTEAU.

N. B. The HOUSES are very convenient for any Store-Keeper, or private Gentleman, being adjoining on the River Gunpowder, and have a Wharf, at which small Vessels may Load or Unload.

ANNAPOLIS. Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Office in Charles-street; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.

WHEREAS little Notice has hitherto been taken of an Advertisement frequently published in this Gazette, desiring all Persons indebted to Mr. Daniel Walshe, Merchant (now gone to England) to come and settle their respective Accounts with the Subscriber: This is therefore to give Notice, that if they do not immediately come and settle the same, either by Cash, Bill, or Bond, they may expect to be proceeded against according to Law. JOHN CLAPHAM, Attorney in Fact.

CHOICE WEST-INDIA RUM, MELASSES, and MUSCOVADO SUGAR, to be Sold by Wholesale, by the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis. LANCELOT JACQUES.

THERE is at the Plantation of William Savory, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Horse about 11 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock with D, and on the near Shoulder with something not discernable.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Walter Pompey, on Patuxent, in Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a large bright Bay Horse, shod before, no Brand perceivable, goes a shuffling Foot Pace, pretty long Back, has no White about him.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE was taken up by Christopher Tipper, and now in the Possession of Samuel Maffey and Thomas Hamers, in Queen-Anne's County, a Black Horse, about 13 Hands high, paces a small Travel, and has some Kind of Brand on the near Shoulder, which is not discernable.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

HORSES, to go on Expresses, or Journeys of any Distance, to be LET by the Subscriber in Annapolis, who will likewise furnish any Gentleman with a faithful and expeditious Messenger to go on Expresses. THOMAS PECKER.

N. B. The said Pecker intreats all Persons indebted to him to make speedy Payment, or at least to settle their Accounts by Notes, to prevent further Trouble.

He will either Buy, or Kill for Others in the neatest Manner, and at a cheap Rate, by good English BUTCHERS, any Parcels of Fat Cattle or Sheep. T. PECKER.

STRAYED from the Plantation of the late Dr. Francis Parnham, in Charles County, a middle-sized Chestnut Sorrel Horse, branded on the near Buttock thus I: T: hardly discernable, has a Saddle Spot on each Side his Back, with a small Blaze in his Forehead. Whoever has found the said Horse, and will bring him to the said Plantation, shall have a Pistole Reward.

MARY PARNHAM.

N. B. 'Tis supposed he went towards Frederick County, as he was bred there.

January 2, 1758.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Pricedown Creek, in Charles County, on Thursday Night last, a Convict Servant Man, named William Baker, an Englishman, near Thirty Years of Age, a squat thick Fellow, sandy hair'd and complexion'd, and about Five Feet and an Half high: He had on when he went away, a new Kersey Jacket with small Brass Buttons, and an old one over it, new Cotton Breeches, Country made Shoes, Yarn Stockings, and a middling good Felt Hat. He carried off with him a Bay Horse, about Fourteen Hands high, remarkable by Two white Streaks on the near Side of his Neck, occasion'd by the Galling of a Rope, with a pretty good Store Saddle.

Whoever takes up said Fellow, and brings him and the Horse, &c. to his Master, or secures him in any Goal, taking Care of the Horse, and acquainting the Subscriber immediately with it, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, over and above what the Law allows, paid by

JAMES PLANT.

Upper-Marlborough, January 17, 1758.

WANTED

A BLACKSMITH, for Country Business, well recommended; may have good Recommendation, by applying to JOSEPH BELT, Junr.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, in the Port of Gunpowder, about the 17th of November, a Bright Bay Horse, belonging to Mr. Anthony Waters, branded with an H, has a bob Tail, one hind Foot white, has a Star in his Forehead, paces slow, and trots and gallops well. He lately belonged to Mr. Brooke in Prince-George's County.

Whoever will deliver him to me, and detect the Thief, shall meet with a handsome Reward, from W. YOUNG.

JUST IMPORTED from BRISTOL, And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store, Upper-Marlborough and Pic-Point.

A PARCEL of WELCH COTTONS, FRIZES, RUGS, and BLANKETS, and other WINTER GOODS; CROWN GLASS 8 by 10, and 11 by 9; NAILS and IRON WARE, QUART BOTTLES, &c. &c. STEPHEN WEAVER.

TO BE SOLD OR LET

A TRACT of LAND, containing 260 Acres, 16 Acres of which is excellent fresh Water Meadow, with a good Orchard of young grafted Trees, lying on the Round-Bay near the 1st Land; on which there is a good Dwelling-House, Stable, Corn-House, &c. For Terms, and further Particulars, enquire of Mr. Lancelot Jacques, Merchant, in Annapolis.

PROPOSALS for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION, The Way to HEALTH, LONG LIFE, and HAPPINESS.

Or, a Discourse on TEMPERANCE, and the particular Nature of all Things requisite for the Life of MAN, as, all Sorts of Meats, Drinks, Air, Exercise, &c. with special Directions how to use each of them to the best Advantage of the Body and Mind. Shewing from the true Ground of Nature, whence most Diseases proceed, and how to prevent them.

To which is added,

A Treatise of most Sorts of HERBS, with several other remarkable and most useful Observations, very necessary for ALL FAMILIES. The whole Treatise displaying the most hidden Secrets of Philosophy, and made easy and familiar to the meanest Capacities, by various Examples and Demonstrations.

Communicated to the World for a general Good, by THOMAS TRYON, Student in Physic.

CONDITIONS.

I. THAT this Work (which contains upwards of Five Hundred Pages) shall be committed to the Press as soon as a sufficient Number are subscribed for, to defray the Expence of Printing.

II. That it shall be Printed in a neat Octavo, in a good Letter and Paper, and be delivered to the subscribers with all convenient Speed, nearly done up in blue Paper, and cut.

III. That the Price to Subscribers shall be One Milled Dollar, One Half to be paid at the Time of subscribing, and the other Half at the Delivery of the Book: Those who subscribe for Six Books, shall have a Seventh gratis.

As the Publication of this excellent Treatise will depend entirely on the Number of Subscribers, it is hoped that those who incline to encourage such a useful Undertaking, will be speedy in sending in their Names, as no more will be Printed than what may be subscribed for.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by the Printer hereof, who will also deliver the Books as such as may subscribe with him, when ready.

This Subscription has been opened in Philadelphia, by a Gentleman of Note in that City, with a 201. Subscription.